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No subscription received for less than twelve months.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three
Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted
through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's cer-
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therefor.
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or they will not be attended to.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

VOL. 3.—NO. 38.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1847.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 142.

OUR CIRCULATION.

"We mean to keep the following paragraph stand-
ing for the benefit of all whom it may concern."
ADVERTISEMENT.—We would commend the following
facts to the attention of the advertising community.
The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12
thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the State
of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper pub-
lished in the place. We would further state that its
circulation in the counties which trade to this place is
three times as large as that of any other paper pub-
lished in North Carolina, and that its sale is daily increasing.
We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction,
that in the best vehicle for advertising which the pos-
sibilities of Wilmington can offer, no other observation
is needed. We think that although a large majority of the readers
of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally
do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig pa-
pers. We have written the above merely for the infor-
mation of those who are most desirous of interesting busi-
ness men in all professions and all political creden-
tials who want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.
NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M.,
and close at 10 o'clock night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due
at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.
FAVRETTA MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same
days at 10 o'clock night.
FAVRETTA MAIL, by Prospect, Hall, Elizabethtown,
Westbrook, and Robinson, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-
days and Saturdays, at 8 A. M., and closes on same days
at 10 P. M.
FAVRETTA MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,
and closes at 12 P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BUREAU, LION CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLUE
RIVER CREEK, AND FARRER'S CREEK, are due every
Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M., and close every night at 10.
OCEANOGRAPHY, HALL, FINE, SUMMERS, and TOWSON,
MAIL, is due every Monday at 1 P. M., and closes every
Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.

Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BAINBRIDGE,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1844. 14f.

GILLESPIE & ROBERTSON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 18, 1845.

From Edgar Taylor's *Lays of the Minnesingers*.
MAY SONG.

The following song of Kirch-
berg, is translated very closely, and in the same
measure as the original:
May, sweet May, again is come;
May, that does the land from gloom;
Children, children, up and see
All her stores of plenty!
O'er the laughing hedgesides
She hath spread her treasures wide;
She is in the greenwood shade,
Where the nightingale hath made
Every branch and every tree
Sing with her sweet melody.
Hill and dale are May's own treasures,
Youth, rejoice in sportive games;
Sing ye! join the chorus gay!
Hail this merry, merry May!

Up, then, children, we will go
Where the blooming roses grow,
We, a joyful company
We the bursting flowers will see;
Up! your festal dress prepare!
Where gay hearts are meeting, there
May hath pleasures not toying;
Heart, and sight, and ear delighting:
Listen to the bird's sweet song,
Hark! how soft it floats along!
Count down our pleasures share,
Never say I may so fair;
Therefore, dancing will we go;
Youth, rejoice, the flowers will see;
Sing ye! join the chorus gay!
Hail this merry, merry May!

Oh, my love, where are they now?
Did they go, and with us go?
To the garden and the plain;
Did they care to care and play?
Now, thou pale and wounded lover!
Thou thy peace shall soon recover:
Merrily a laughing lip and eye
Speaks the light heart's gaiety.
Lovely flowers and the bird's song,
In the smiling verdure twined,
Richly steeped in May-dews glowing:
Youth, rejoice, the flowers are blowing;
Sing ye! join the chorus gay!
Hail this merry, merry May!

Oh, to my love restored,
Hark, o'er all her sex adored,
What supreme delight were mine!
How would I care her way resign!
Merrily in the bloom of May,
I would weave a garland gay,
Better than the best is said,
Furter than all purity!
For her spotless self alone,
I will sing this changeful one;
Thankful or unthankful, she
Shall my song my idyl be.
Youth, then, join the chorus gay!
Hail this merry, merry May!

**THE NEW STATES—IOWA AND WIS-
CONSIN.**

The following article on the relative posi-
tion and extent of the new States of Iowa
and Wisconsin, for the admission of which into
the Union, Acts were passed at the late ses-
sion of Congress, is from the pen of Mr.
Darby, the geographer, and will be read with
interest.

The great region of U. States territory to the
northward of Illinois and Missouri, west-
ward of Lakes Michigan and Superior, and
eastward of the Mississippi river, comprises
in round numbers, 287,000 square miles.
Of this large space, about 20,000 square
miles between Lakes Michigan and Superior
from the northwestern part of the State of
Michigan. Exclusive of this fraction extend-
ing from the northern boundary of Illinois, in
a northwesterly direction of nearly six hundred
miles, spreads east of the Mississippi river, a
space of 26,000 square miles, and from the
southwestern part of which has been formed
the new State of Wisconsin. The whole ex-

tent, including the part added to Michigan,
comprising 106,000 square miles, was former-
ly spoken of under the general name of Wis-
consin, and was the extreme northwestern
section of the original territory of the United
States, according to the treaty of 1783.

Between the rivers Mississippi and Missou-
ri, and northwesterly from Illinois, extending
700 miles, with a mean width of 230, and em-
bracing an area of 161,000 square miles,
spreads the region from the southwestern part
of which has been formed the State of Iowa,
which we now proceed to delineate separat-
ly and specifically.

Wisconsin, as limited by the act of Con-
gress, extends from 42° 24' to 47° 42' north
latitude, and in longitude from 104° 46' to 15
deg. 50 min. west of Washington. The ex-
treme diagonal length from the southeastern
angle, on Lake Michigan, to the northwestern
angle, on Lake Superior, being about 370 miles,
and the area so near 48,000 square miles that
we may assume that amount, the mean
width will be 130 miles. This State has a
very extended outline in proportion to terri-
torial surface. Measured by general distances
of 50 miles, the front on Lake Michigan and
Green Bay exceeds three hundred miles, on
the western extremity of Lake Superior one
hundred miles, and two hundred along the
Mississippi river; the whole outline exceeds
by this general method one thousand miles.

A direct air line from Washington to the
southeast angle of Wisconsin bears north, 68
deg., west 670 statute miles, excluding small
fractions of angles and miles.
Iowa, as limited by act of Congress, (ex-
cept on the southern unsettled boundary be-
tween it and Missouri, which of course, we
cannot precisely specify), extends from north
latitude 40 deg. 40 min. to 43 deg. 30 min.,
and in longitude from 103 deg. 10 min. to 10
deg. 30 min. west of Washington. In direct
contrast with Wisconsin, Iowa is amongst the
most compact States in the Union. The
breadth from south to north, when the south-
ern boundary is decided, will not, it is proba-
ble, differ much from two hundred miles. The
mean length from east to west, or between
the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is about
280 miles, or 56,000 square miles. By the
general method adopted in regard to Wiscon-
sin, the entire outline of Iowa amounts to
only about 800 miles, though in area the
State exceeds the former 8,000 square miles. Of
this outline Iowa is bounded, according to the
method of measurement stated, 250 miles on the
Mississippi and 170 on the Missouri.
A direct air line from Washington to the
southeast angle of Iowa, at the mouth of the
Des Moines river, bears north 82° west; dis-
tance 780 miles.

The aggregate area of the two States ac-
cording to 104,000, and mean extent 52,000
square miles; and the subjoined table will en-
able the reader to appreciate the relative ex-
tent of the whole organized territory of the
Union, with the separate sections, and in par-
ticular the comparative extent of the two new
and recent acquisitions:

Tabular View of the respective organized sec-
tions of the United States.

Extent sq. mi.	Extent sq. mi.
Alabama	51,000
New Hampshire	9,300
Massachusetts	7,800
Connecticut	4,800
Rhode Island	1,500
Delaware	2,000
New York	46,000
Pennsylvania	45,000
Ohio	22,000
Indiana	35,000
Illinois	58,000
Michigan	58,000
Wisconsin	106,000
Iowa	56,000
Missouri	68,000
Arkansas	53,000
Texas	260,000
Florida	5,500
Georgia	30,000
South Carolina	16,000
North Carolina	51,000
Virginia	61,000
West Virginia	61,000
Maryland	10,000
District of Columbia	300
Total Population	1,230,000

From the preceding table, given in round
numbers, we find that the aggregate area of
the organized sections of the United States
embraces 1,261,000 square miles, and that of
Iowa and Wisconsin combined amount to nearly
the 12th of the whole surface. The actual
population of the United States does not
now, say September, 1846, differ much from
twenty-one millions—an aggregate of seven-
teen to the square mile. If, therefore, the
two new States were peopled equal to the
means of the Union, they would possess to-
gether, 1,768,000 inhabitants, or rather less
than Ohio does probably already possess.

In the ordinary process of observation, man-
kind pays more attention to the noise the stream
of time makes as it flows on, than to the effect
it produces.

A few months since I had put into my
hand, by a friend, a volume, from which I
extracted the subjoined matter, precious as a
document on the progressive population of
Anglo-North America. This volume was the
July number of the London General Magazine
of Arts and Sciences, 1755.

"The above account is not a vague calcu-
lation, but is taken from such census enu-
merations and must be considered as un-
doubtedly true; and as the same has been taken at different times,
and none will differ greatly, there is a
suitable allowance made for the increase, and
for which, in the above account, is made va-
rious deductions, so that it is seventy thou-
sand less than what are esteemed the best
computations."

This document, as accurate as the nature
and position of things would then admit,
may be regarded as giving us a nearer approach
to the aggregate Anglo-Saxon population of
North America about a century past.

"WILLIAM DARBY."

THE NEW TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

It is bounded on the north by Canada West;
on the east by Michigan and Wisconsin; on
the south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes,
which is the most northern line on the Iowa;
and on the west by the river St. Lawrence and
the river of the North. The line separating Min-
nesota from Michigan is in Lake Superior, and
that separating it from the Wisconsin passes
along Lake Superior to the Falls of the
St. Louis river, and thence south till it strikes
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the mouth of the St. Croix, the place of origin
of the river. The territory is bounded on the
south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes,
which is the most northern line on the Iowa;
and on the west by the river St. Lawrence and
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St. Louis

THE HEROES OF MONTEREY.

Just one year ago there marched through our streets as noble and splendid a body of men as ever went forth to battle. They were about nine hundred strong. The men were in the vigor of youthful manhood, and as, in perfect order and with military precision, they paraded through our city, the admiration of our people broke forth in loud applause of the gallant array. This was the first Tennessee regiment, under the heroic veteran Col. Campbell. They left our city, fresh from their happy home in the mountains and by the river-side in healthful Tennessee, full of hope, ambition and patriotism; they departed in cheerful spirits, and with impatient ardor, for the scene of war. Arrived in the hostile country, they were soon involved in all the sufferings, deprivations, ennuis, and sickness, incident to camp life. Disease made fearful havoc in their ranks. Scores returned to their homes, broken down in health and spirits, they had seen a hostile foe. When the dullness and misery of the war, and the changed life of the soldier, and the excitement of the march and the battle-field, this regiment was the foremost in the storm, and the first in the havoc and destruction which the enemy poured into our ranks in the bloody campaign at Monterey. One-third of them lay gasping in death, or under severe wounds, on the plains. But those who were left were undaunted, and nobly sustained their ground until the trumpet hurried them from the enemy's covered works. They came not to be conquered; die they might, and would if it were the alternative to a surrender, but to give way or yield to an enemy, whom they had traveled two thousand miles to conquer, never entered their minds or hearts. Monterey yielded to the irresistible valor of such men. Then ensued a long camp life, more dreary to the soldier than the bloodiest battles. Then came long tedious marches, terminating in no glorious or animating results. Then they were harked in Scott's proud army, for the grand affair at Vera Cruz. For weeks they lay on the bare sand, under a tropical sun, and exposed to a thousand annoyances, around that doomed city. They participate in its glorious conquest, and witness its humiliating surrender and the proud entry of our own gallant army. Next we find them in the charge on the formidable batteries of the enemy at Cerro Gordo. Again they join their hurrahs with those of our army, and witness the triumph of our arms. But their service acquiesced a close. Having faithfully served their country, they desire to give way to others, and return to the bosoms of their families, where anxious hearts have so long pined their perilous absence.

On Friday last, the whole of this gallant regiment, whose history we thus briefly sketch, arrived in our city. It numbers just three hundred and fifty, about one-third the force with which it left. And this loss it has sustained in a twelve-months' campaign. It has averaged a loss of fifty men a month. Truly does the history of this regiment display, in a strong light, the sturdy spirit, firm resolve, and unconquerable valor of the American people. The history of no nation can present similar instances of volunteer soldiers embarking in such hazardous and destructive enterprises, and encountering so willingly the severest trials, perils and sufferings incident to military operations. And these sacrifices are made, not in defence of their homes and firesides, but they are made in a war of invasion, in a war in which the country is forced by considerations of national right, dignity and honor. No better illustration of the elevating influences of our republican institutions could be produced, than the history of the volunteers, who have achieved so much for our national glory in the eventful year which has just concluded.

GEN. PATTERSON ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

We understand that this able and sagacious officer expresses the opinion that the prospect of peace in Mexico is more remote now than it was after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca. The Mexicans think that it will be impossible for us to hold the country long, and in view of the immense expense to which our government will be subjected, and also from the expectation that the divisions of parties and differences of opinion among our people will eventually cause the withdrawal of our armies from the country. Gen. Patterson thinks that we ought not to let us go, or to let a peace, but should proceed in the most prompt and vigorous manner to conquer and occupy the whole of Mexico. When we have done this, our government should be organized, officers appointed throughout the country, and a large army distributed through the States to maintain our authority and to let us observe the same. Forty thousand men are deemed adequate for this purpose. The expenses of this government, and army will not exceed the ordinary revenue of the Republic, or at least the amount of taxes paid by the people. Indeed, with judgment and economy, the requisite sum might be raised from a much lighter taxation than that to which the people have been generally subjected. When we have gone to work and shown the Mexicans that we are in earnest, and determined to seize and possess the whole country, they will be soon brought to their knees, and we will be ready to accept of any terms we may offer. Very fortunately, the alternative which we can now with honor accept, is commended by considerations of expediency and economy. The occupation of Mexico will, in our opinion, be a safe and economical substitute for the present expensive war. In the phrase of the exchange, "it will pay." It is far preferable to the expensive, uncertain and vexatious system so vigorously maintained by some of our statesmen and public journalists, of drawing a line and maintaining it against a hostile neighbor. Perpetual war, never-ending expense, continual and harassing incursions, an unsettled and desolate frontier, would be evils which we should avoid by the adoption of this system. But possessing the whole country, with a strong military force, and with the large emigration of Americans that will follow our occupation of the country, and by a judicious exercise of liberality and generosity towards the Mexicans, we think it will be the country until our just claims are fully satisfied.—N. O. Delta.

Ship Fever in New York. This alarming disease is rapidly progressing in New York. On Thursday last, nearly 100 patients had been sent from the Albany House alone to the Bellevue Hospital. Cases of it are to be found in every ward of the city, and many valuable citizens have already fallen victims to the infection. Among them we notice the name of Dr. Van Rensselaer, the assistant physician at Bellevue. A State Board of Health has been organized to 10 per cent. of the cases, and at Bellevue to 40 per cent.

Hats, Caps, &c.

We have just received by late arrivals from New York, a fresh supply of Gentlemen's black Beaver and Molekin Hats, spring style; one case extra Drab Beavers, A No. 1; Gent's black and drab Leghorns; Boys' Leghorns, caps, and leather Belts. Also, a new silk velvet Riding Caps for Ladies, very pretty. Call and see at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

May 28, 1847.

MESS PORK.

A LOT of New York City Mess Pork, just received and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

May 28, 1847.

Notice.

A CLERK, wanted in a Grocery Store—one that can take charge of a set of Books, and turn his hand to any thing to be done about the store. None need apply, unless they are qualified, and can give satisfactory references. Apply at this office.

May 28, 1847.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of North and South Carolina to receive subscriptions to Capital stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, having ascertained that Three Hundred Thousand Dollars have been subscribed, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at Marion Court House, S. C., on Wednesday, the 23d day of June proximo, for the purpose of organizing the company.

JOHN McRAE, Chm'n of Com'rs for N. C.
Wilmington, May 28, 1847. 37-4f.

Notice.

HAS taken the office over Dr. Evans' Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Cantwell, where he may be consulted and will give unfeigned attention to the duties of his profession.

May 28, 1847.

RALEIGH CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Assisted by R. H. Mason.
Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of five months each; the first session beginning on the first of January, and the second session, on the first of July. It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education. Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

For English and Mathematical Studies, \$15 00 per session.
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, per session, 20 00.

The advanced Classes may pursue the studies of a lower Class, paying only for the studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The duties of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution, or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, will be required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

Parents and Guardians are requested not to allow their Children or Wards to have accounts in the City, but to deposit the money, for the purchase of necessities, in the hands of the Principal.

N. B. A few Pupils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Gen. Mayo.
Hon. John H. Haywood, Gen. Hinton.
Hon. R. M. Saunders, Wm. F. Collins.
Hon. D. Lacy, James B. Shepard.
Hon. John H. Bryan, H. W. Husted.
Hon. John R. Daniel, Ed. Yarbrough.
Hon. Richard H. E. P. Guion, Esqrs.

Dr. B. At the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as reference. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

Raleigh, May 21, 1847.—[36-3f]

WILMINGTON, May 28, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish their future government, the following regulations, commencing on the 15th of June next.

No good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 360 lbs. net the turpentine to be delivered in such a manner as to leave the barrel, after deducting the extra cost of the barrel, one cent per bbl. will be deducted for scuttling and packing and two cents for each hoop deficient, together with the usual deduction for unmerchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. and one cent per bbl. will be deducted for scuttling and packing and two cents for each hoop deficient, together with the usual deduction for unmerchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. and one cent per bbl. will be deducted for scuttling and packing and two cents for each hoop deficient, together with the usual deduction for unmerchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack.

JOHN FREYREY, A. H. VAN BOKELIN,
JOHN McRAE, H. N. LARRE,
A. MARTIN, W. J. LANNER,
W. LATIMER, W. J. LOVE, Jr.,
J. HATHAWAY & SON, R. C. RANKIN,
JEWETT & CO., R. C. HALETT,
ALBERT ADAMS, B. HALETT,
J. H. CHRISTIAN, WM. D. GILES & Co.,
HALL & ALEXANDER, C. D. ELLIS.

May 21, 1847. 36-4f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

IN the matter of the Will of Martha Bloodworth, deceased, the executor of the said will, John Bloodworth, Junius Bloodworth and Mildred and his wife, who are of the next of kin of the testatrix, are residents of other States: It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Chronicle, and Wilmington Journal, for said mentioned next of kin to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the second Monday of June next, to see the proceedings upon the said probate to be had, and in default of said appearance, that they should be forever barred from questioning the same.

Witness, L. H. MARTELLER, Ck'k.

34-6f. Printer's fee \$5 25.

Negroes Wanted.

WISH to purchase a large number of NEGROES of both sexes, from the age of 14 to 30, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. As I intend making a long stay in Wilmington, for that purpose, persons from the country would find it to their advantage to dispose of slave property to town, as they have to dispose of. Also wanted, some good Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and Bricklayers.

Apply to me, at the Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, May 7, 1847. 34-4f

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale several valuable lots with the improvements thereon, situated in the southern part of Wilmington, near the Dry Pond, bounded by Castle and Fourth streets. Amongst the number is one occupied by J. H. Spooner, as a Grocery store, and the one adjoining, occupied by the subscriber, on which is a comfortable dwelling and necessary out-buildings. A comfortable dwelling and necessary out-buildings. A comfortable dwelling and necessary out-buildings. A comfortable dwelling and necessary out-buildings.

Persons desiring of purchasing will do well to call on the subscriber, as bargains may be had. He also offers for sale several like NEGROES.

JOS. SKIPPER.

May 5, 1847. 35-4f

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of the following:

Black French Cloth Fancy colored do; black Dressing Cassimeres; fancy French colored Vests, black and colored; Cashmeres; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Gingham; Gambroons, &c. Also, an excellent assortment of R E A D Y-MADE CLOTHING, among which are: super-fine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored black Cassimeres Pants; fancy do; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Sack Coats.

He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE.

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk, satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; Opera Ties, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; Cravat Ties, latest styles, a full assortment; Suspender, silk, and India rubber, with linen, wash, and entirely new styles; Shirts, Bosoms & Collars, of every style and quality; Under Shirts and Drawers, silk, cotton, woolen, flannel, thread, Merino, &c. &c.; Gloves, black, white and colored; Kid, silk, cotton, flannel, thread, of the best manufacture; Hosiery, silk, cotton, linen and merino; Handkerchiefs, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen; Umbrellas, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold unusually cheap.

N. B.—All sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to cash for suit, very cheap by cash.

May 14th, 1847. C. B.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of every style and quality, suited to a complete Merchant Tailoring Establishment, to wit:

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres, of every shade and quality; French and English twilled d'Ete; silk Alpaca; light fancy Cassimeres, all of the latest style and best quality, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A large and complete assortment of Ready-made clothing, just opened and for sale, very cheap by cash.

Also, the OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT is very complete, with the most choice assortment of Fancy Goods. Superior L. B. C. Shirts, of every variety and quality; silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior fancy Cravats; Stocks; Collars; Bosoms; Umbrellas; all worthy the attention of those who want them.

Customers in the habit of paying cash will find it to their interest to make it known, as in future I am determined to make it the interest of all who deal with me, to pay cash. Short credit will be given to punctual customers, and to none others. Those who have settled their accounts to the first of January, will save cost by immediately doing so.

H. S. KELLY.

Wilmington, May 14, 1847.

SOAP—50 Boxes Colgate SOAP; 10 do, Pearl Starch, at

[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, of Jones County, N. C., a Negro man MORRIS, tolerably stout, black, about 5 1/2 ft. high, quick speech when spoken to. He is dishonest, lurking about Panther Swamp, and on Lime Stone, in Duplin County, as he is well acquainted on Lime Stone, and has a wife on Panther Swamp, belonging to Doct. Graham, of Kennebec.

The above reward will be settled for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

An additional reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of having harbored him.

WILLIAM P. WARD.

May 14, 1847.—[35-4f]

SACK SALT—50 sacks Liverpool ground Salt, at

[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MESS PORK—A lot of New York City In-

pression, just received and for sale by

May 14. G. W. DAVIS.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEAUFORT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendence of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attainments, as Teachers. The French department will be in charge of a gentleman, native of France—who has much celebrity as a teacher of that language. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the Eastern portion of North Carolina, in which students can receive a liberal and comprehensive education.

Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 inhabitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and most resorted to in the sickly season for health. Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will be on further particulars inquire of J. F. JONES L. RANNEY, JAMES RANNEY, or WM. S. LANGEON, P. O.—Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington.

April 30, 1847.—[33-1f]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be well attended to, and I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

Also a large lot for the accommodation of Dragoons.

W. T. J. VANN, Agent.

April 23d, 1847.—[32-1f]

SWEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Gin-

ger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale

at the old stand Dry Goods Store, W. SHAW.

SULPHATE OF QUININE—125 lb. Sul-

phate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c., just received at the old stand Dry Goods Store.

The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place, it will certainly be the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire the reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted to be genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, and which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HAYNES, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1847. 34-1f

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PANAMA, LEHIGH and PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock, which we warrant to be of the best.

MYERS & BARNUM.

Market Street.

March 12, 1847.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and testament of the Rev. PERCY CHAMBERS, dec'd, will sell, on Thursday, the 10th of June, the Red House plantation, near Richard Strickland's, in Duplin County, a tract of land containing about 700 acres, on which about two tasks of new boxes can be cut. Said tract lies near the Rail Road, and has valuable Timber, with some cleared land, in need of repair, and a laborer, on the same day and place, I shall offer for sale a tract of land called the Jacob Mathews Tract, on the waters of Rockfish, containing about 263 acres of Pine Land. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to look for themselves before the day of sale. I would refer such to Richard Strickland, who lives near the Red House Tract, and Jacob Wells, sr., who lives near the Jacob Mathews Tract. There will be a short credit given, with notes and unquestionable securities required.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES PEARSALL, Ex'r.

April 30, 1847.—[33-4f]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE organization of this institution having taken place, in conformity to its Charter, Books of Subscription are now re-opened at the Bank of Cape Fear in this place for balance of capital stock. O. F. FARLEY, Pres't.

April 3, 1847.—[33-4f]

RIO and LAGURA COFFEE—10 bags Rio; 10 do. Lagura; 5 do. Java,

[A30] at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Pickles, Preserves, Vinegar, &c.

50 CASES Underwood's Pickles, assorted,

10 " Preserves, all varieties,

1 " French Mustard,

1 " English "

1 " Brandy Cherries,

1 " Lime Juice,

1 " Lemon Syrup,

1 " Taragon Vinegar,

1 " Paoli "

1 " Raspberry "

Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Horse Radish, &c.

For sale low, at

[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Duplin County, on Thursday, 22d of April, the following described NE-

GROES:—

ALLEN BANKS, aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 1/2

inches high—a mulatto—and

BETSEY BANKS, says she is wife to said Allen, aged 25 years, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, straight hair, also a mulatto.

These Negroes assert that they are free, but having no papers or other evidence to establish their freedom, they have been committed to Jail as runaway slaves. All persons having claim to said Negroes will call on the Sheriff and prove the same, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

April 30, 1847.—[33-4f]

NOTICE.

AT April Term of Duplin County Court, the subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and testament of the Rev. PERCY CHAMBERS, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or the statute will be placed in bar of their recovery.

The above request is made by JAMES PEARSALL, Ex'r.

April 30, 1847.—[33-4f]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO—50,000 Seg-

ars, assorted Brands—Tobacco in all varieties, at

HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

PALE ALE—50 dozen Pale Ale, pints

and quarts. For sale low at

[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SUGARS—New Orleans, St. Croix, Leaf,

powdered and Crushed, at

[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

\$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th inst., a negro fellow by the name of PEARCE, Prince is a dark negro, has a downward look, is about 5 feet high, 19 years old, and very bow legged. I will give \$25 to any one who will deliver him to me at my plantation on the Sound, 13 miles from Wilmington; or \$20 if he is lodged in New Hanover jail. GEO. W. POLLOCK.

New-Hanover county, April 16, 1847. 31-4f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1847.

Eliza E. De Shields vs. Martin A. De Shields.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Martin A. De Shields, of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Chronicle, and Wilmington Journal, notifying the said Martin A. De Shields to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste, JOHN A. MARLBURY, Clerk.

April 16th, 1847. [Printers fee \$10] 31-3m

\$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, 47.—[32